## Fads of the New York Girl

## SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES FOR SUMMER JEWELRY

It is the outgrowth of the fad to leave one's valuable jewels at home in a comfortable safe deposit vault, instead of allowing them to knock about at the mercy of a careless maid and that swallower up of summer

peace and happiness, the express company The New York girl has taken up the wonderful Oriental jewelry that utilizes semi-precious stones for buckles and necklaces and bracelets, for brooches and combs and rings. In these trinkets are seen beautiful color harmonies and combinations of stones and metals that would delight a genuine goldsmith's heart.

She has discovered that each Oriental country has expressed the national art quality in the jewelry worn by the women, that the metal workers of India, Turkey, Japan, Chine and Persia are artists whose families have been seers and makers of besutiful things for generations.

Diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, pearls and the large clear garnets and obin's egg turquoise are not seen in this jewelry. But the most exquisite and bar-barie rich effects are gained with jade, lazuli, aqua marine, coral, cornelian, malachite, sardonyz, which is even more beautiful than the green jade, with chalcedony, goldstone, crystal, pure white and colored with the tint of every lovely flower and with turquo! chips, which in India inficionaries sometimes meet unexpected

Beautiful hand wrought silver settings are used with the real old jewelry, and gold and silver tinted and exquisitely engraved for the modern imitations of

If possible, the New York girl will lay in her stock of summer jewelry out of genuine old pieces from the sandalwood boxes of senana belies of the inlaid baskets of Per-sian highborn ladies, or out of loof from a

She will have Turkish ornaments that have been designed for court beauties and failed later to accompany them to the Bosphorus, and that have passed through the hands of court ministers who did not dare to keep them, and she will wear neck-laces that have been sold in Japan that Samurai sons may die in Cores.

A catalogue of her jewel casket will read not a little like a list of building materials for Solomon's Temple, and the glory of her jewels will rival the dress of the Queen of Sheba at a week end party.

These ornaments of semi-precious stones will be used for all occasions and for every artistic convenience, from hatpins to garcannot be found for modern decoration old stones will be put in new settings, or old trinkets will find a new use.

Head bands will be converted into neckices, zenana daggers into hairpins, anklets into bracelets, carrings into finger rings, machers into closk clasps, temple symstomachers into close classes, that have bols into neck pendants, chains that have swung sweet smelling incense will circle slender waist of the pretty fadmaker, and the ring of a "blooming idol made of brass" will flash about afternoon tea cups, and, perchance, be kissed for one brief second in the Newport moonlight, a

But the real object in popularizing semiprecious stones into a fad is to make them understudy for costly gems, and it is in this light that the New York girl first observes them. For every priceless article stored away there must be a substitute in inexpensive jewelry, becoming, artistic and appropriate.

First, the necklaces and chains, selected

or designed, as the case may be, will, with one exception, be inexpensive—that is, will cost from \$15 to \$50, seldom more, where the same articles in really precious gems would not thousands. The exception is a necklace in exact imitation of one in the Japanese royal collection of jewels. It s gold washed with silver, so that a gold lustre shows through, and is set with beautifully carved green jade medallions.

The chain is formed of two squirming dragons, the fire-spouting heads meeting on a jade medallion. The bodies form a dent, and the curving tails ciris suspended a larger jade circle surrounded by a ring of tiny silver-gold dragons, carved with mysterious Buddhist symbols.

The actual cost of reproducing the neckship, was \$650. It will be worn with a gown of pale green gauze embroidered in ilver in place of an emerald and Etruscan

silver necklace.

A second throat chain costing but \$40 is a genuine old Turkish piece, the head band of a harem beauty or of a succession of beauties, for it is centuries old and is of the roughest finish, though beautiful in craftemanship and color effect. It is a mass of tiny engraved black silver pendants bung together with silver rings and old pink coral. The coral is polished with ages and the engraving on the silver is almost lost in the handling by genera-

There is a pendant of larger corals and carved silver links and a fringe of silver and tiny corals around the pendant. This bination of Turkish silver and coral will be especially popular. It is not ex-pensive and is extremely decorative and

There are long chains for the lorgnette, watch, tiny fan, vinsigrette, for purse and for any curio ornament in handwrought gold or aliver. And to wear a chain merely o carry a beautiful but useless ornament the latest of the capricious whims of a woman with pretty hands.

One vinalgrette is an adorable fat little bottle of carved Chinese pottery, a white ground painted in vivid green, yellow and le. It is carved a quarter of an inch before being burned and is novel and interesting rather than beautiful. The stopper is green jade and the chain is silver links and jade in circles, with pricked

A lorgnette handle is of carved jade, in three colors, milk-white, rose and gray. The chain is of circles of different kind of jade, held together with gold links.

Belt buckles and coat clasps are of every rilliant stone and varicolored metal. The meet beautiful are made from genuine old Turkish ornaments of wonderfully wrought black silver and yellow-pink

the New York girl's supply of summer jewelry. She has a beautiful shirtwaist set of malachite, all in circles and plainly bound with silver, and pins of sardonyz and chalcedony and bracelets of aquamarine set in silver and of lapis-lazuli circled with Oriental yellow pearls in tiny rims of threads of gold.

Anklets of every sort make, for her a novel collection of bracelets. All are heavy and awkward and destructive to chiffon and illusion, with which they were not originally intended to cope.

The oddest hair ornament the New York

girl will display is a wonderful genuine old zenana dagger. It is centuries old and has been a beautiful ornament and a deadly weapon for many generations of slender rown India hill women.

It is of fine engraved brass, the blade carrying an intricate pattern, which is just sweet love message, and the hilt and sheath both thickly encrusted with coral, turquoise and old pearls. It has been nounted on a hairpin and will be a novel and much envied ornament at the summer

PAYS TO BE RULER.

Prince of Liechtenstein is Taxed by People of His Principality. From Harper's Weekly.

A people who tax their Prince. A country, almost unknown, in the very heart of central Europe. An independent and whimsical principality of sixty-eight square miles. principality of sixty-eight square miles. It is in the eastern Alps, bordering the upper Rhine. Hemmed in by Switzerland and Austria, and but a few miles from the German frontier, it has been independent for over two centuries, and was forgotten by Bismarck, so runs the local peasantry, in the reorganization following the Pruesian wars with Austria and France.

It is not turked france.

It is not tucked inaccessibly away. Thousand have seen from the train the towering mountains of the little State. Others, on their way to Davos-Platz, have glanced at a diswithout suspecting that they were looking at one of the capitals of Europe.

There is no military service. There is no national debt. There is a nominal tax, only a tenth as large as that of Austria. The ruling Prince gives freely for the good of the people out of his huge private fortune. So far from deriving any revenue from his principality, he pays heavily for the pleasure f holding

Following the close of the war between Austria and Prussia, in which Liechtenstein allied itself with Austria, there came another gravely presented protest. The citizens were weary of the expense of a standing army, an army which, consisting of eighty men, with a Captain and a trumpeter, had bravely marched toward the scene of hostilities but too late to arrive before the war h ome to its swift end.

There is now a written Constitution. There is a little Parliament of fifteen members. Three members are named by the Prince Twelve are elected by the people, every man in Liechtenstein over 24 years of age having a vote. The little body meets once ereral weeks, engaged in the very attenua-

tion of discussion of petty things.

It is Lilliput ruled by its Gulliver. And although, on account of the fiscal arrange-ment! Austrian coins and stamps are gen-

And there is another touch to add to the unreality of it all. Coming to Vadus only at infrequent intervals, and busied as he is at his private estates or at Vienna—for, besides being Sovereign Prince of Liechtenstein, he bears an Austrian title by virtue of which he is a member of the Austrian House of Lords—he can at any time call up his princi-

POTATO WATER HAIR TONIC. Other Remedies Suggested as a Cure for

From the Washington Post "Take half a dozen white potatoes," said the barber, "and pare them lengthwise from end to end, instead of crosswise, as is usual. Boil them in a quart of water. Drain the water off into a bottle and add a teaspoonful of salt. This liquid, this simple compound boiled potato water and salt, will, if it rubbed into the scalp three times a week, change a thin, moth eaten head of hair into a

thick and vigorous orop."

The bald listener laughed.
"Potato water is a new one," he said scorp-

"New and fine," returned the barber "Do you see how good my hair is? Well, I was nearly as bald as you are once. I used potato water three times a week for three months. Look at the result."
"I'll tell you some of the tonics that have been recommended to me," said the bale

"First, coal oil—coal oil, rubbed into the scalp every night before retiring. Can you imagine any man sinking a coal-oil-drenched head among his pure white pillows?"

"Sage tea. I made some sage tea once, and the mixture had ad vile and forbidding a look that I could not apply it. a look that I could not apply it.

"Onion juice. That, no doubt, is a good tonic. But what would my friends say if I should always be thrusting under their noses a head scented with onions?

"Black molasses. A Kentuckian actually advised me last year to try black molasses.

"Remlock soap and vinegar—that is a tonio that a Maine barber swears by. Sesweed and apple seeds belied in sec.

weed and apple seeds boiled in sea water is a sailor's recipe. Dandellon tea, plan-tain tea, and a tea made of honeysuckle are the tonics that a Boston masseur sug-gested to me."

Not Well Enough to Care for the Nurse From the Baltimore American.

The following incident fell under the observation of one of the best known members of the faculty of the Physicians and Surgeons

han she had thought. On careful diagno

than she had thought. On careful diagnosis it was found that extreme care was necessary in her case, so the attending physician said:

"I suspect it will be absolutely necessary for you to have a trained nurse."

"O new, docthor!" stdiaimed the patient, "do," know that's been something I've alwez jist longed t'have in th' house. It's alwez been me ambition t'have a thrained nurr-rese at some time or anosher. But, docthor honest t'goodness, I'm feelin that bad jist now, I don't belave I'll be able t' wait on wan of them!"

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TAKES A STEP FORWARD IN BERLIN.

International Alliance Formed-Germi Women in Oratory and Eating-Hono to Miss Anthony—A Colored Woman' Triumph—School of the Housewives

Berlin, June 30 .- Teachers of Germ and French in the United States may ex pect a heavy business next fall and winter, for the self-satisfied American woman has earned at least one lesson during the past two weeks—that if she is going to keep on attending international councils she will have to know one or the other of these languages. Much amusement was created by Miss Anthony's nalve remark in one of per speeches, to the effect that she now appreciated more than ever the need tha there should be one language for all the world, and this should be English!

The programme and all the proceedings are in German, while more than four-fifth of the speeches have been made in this language or French. This fact has tended very effectually to deprive American wome of being the main part of the show, as they have been at all of the other congresses.

They have learned, too, another thing viz., that they have not a monopoly of the art of public speaking. At the London meeting it was generally acknowledged that in all its departments they carried off the palm; but here the German women are on their native heath, and those from the neighboring countries are not far away

from their own. Their skill in presiding, their fine voices their self-possession and their outbursts of impassioned oratory have been a revelation to those who had supposed that wha is called the "new woman" had not ye found her way into Continental Europe.

If, however, one dared say that the women of any country have been honored above those of another, in this city of unsur-passed hospitality, this distinction might justly be claimed for those from the United states, or certainly for a few of the most representative. Far above and beyond all of these must be placed Sisan B. Anthony, who was introduced as "Miss Anthony of the world.

And so it has proved to be; for never in her own land, even in these latter days when she has been met with cheers instead of hisses and with flowers in place of stones. has she received greater ovations than from these cosmopolitan audiences in the capital of Germany. They have not been confined to the congress, but have extended to the social festivities, where in almost every instance she has been place in the seat of honor, and always has bee obliged to respond to the call for a speech and not the voice of any speaker has been

more easily heard. The newspapers have commented the dignity and modesty with which she has accepted it all, and the generous sympathy and recognition she has shown to other speakers and the lines of thought they represented. Indeed, herein lies the stituency and her steadily increasing powe and prestige.

A most significant feature of the congres has been the reception given to the two addresses of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell addresses of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C., former president of the National Association of Colored Women, and for five years a member of the school board in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Terrell is a graduate of Oberlin, and studied year in Berlin and a year in Paris, so she was able to deliver one speech in excellent German and one in equally good French.

This achievement on the part of a colored woman, added to a fine presence and the eloquence of her words, carried the audience by storm, and she had to respond three tribute, it was a triumph for her race. Mrs. Terrell has been included in all the social courtesies offered the speakers.

There was, perhaps, no one whom the women here were more desirous to meet than Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman. The president of the German Council, Frau Stritt, had translated her book, "Woman in Economics," and it had had a large sale. On the afternoon of her speech the biggest of the four halls where the meetings are being held was so packed, floors and galleries, that the doors had to be closed.

The crowds thronged about in such numbers that it became necessary to open another hall, and after she had spoke in one for three-quarters of an hour was obliged to repeat the address at the overflow meeting in the other.

As usual, Mrs. Gilman's speech divided

the audience into two hostile forces, half of the women declaring they would never hand their children over to be cared for by professional trainers and feed their husbands on victuals from a cooperative cookery while they used their time for "the larger work of the world," and the other half insisting that women in all ages had given too much time, strength and talent to the nursery and kitchen, and that was why they had fallen behind in all great achievements. The few men present grumbled at her theory that the female protoplasm was created before the male, that it was the man who was an "afterthought" instead of the woman, and that the world could have got on very well

if he had not been created at all. If no had not been created at all.

But everybody went home thinking,
and that is really the essential thing.

It is a peculiar coincidence that while
the International Council of Women was in progress in London, in 1898, the House o commons defeated a bill for woman suffrage, and during its meeting in Berlin the

Reichstag has done the same: The Government here had a bill for creating a commercial tribunal, a kind of board of arbitration for settling questions of controversy between employers and employees of the class including clerks, stenographers and others who would not come under the head of manual laborers When the committee returned it to the Reichstag they had added a provision that women employees, who form an immense proportion of the whole, should be represented on this board and vote for its me This was strongly opposed by the Govern-

ment. The women employees called a mass meeting and made the most flery speeches to a big and sympathetic audience, de-manding that they should not be deprived of their rights. But the members of the Reichstag, without compunction, knocked out the franchise for women, passed the bill, and it received the official signature.

WORLDWIDE CALL FOR VOTES | nite shape in a callby Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Associates ciation, for delegates to meet in Washington in 1902.

A number of countries responded and an international committee was formed with Miss Anthony as president and Mrs. Chapman Catt as secretary. Its members have peen actively organizing for the last year and ten centuries were represented at

At the reading of the declaration of principles, which it is hardly necessary to say was prepared in the United States, several steresting points developed, one of the hat there is no German word for "cooperation." There was such vehement pro-

test from the European women against using the word "tyranny" that it became necessary to substitute "abuse of power."

The first paragraph was satisfactory to all; it asserted that men and women are born equally free and independent members of the human area and are equally bers of the human race, and are equally entitled to the free exercise of their individ ual rights and liberty; it condemned taxation without representation, and demanded the ballot and all political rights. Then came the second: "Self-govern-

ment in the home and State is the inalienable right of every normal adult, and, in consequence, no individual woman can 'owe obedience' to an individual man, as prescribed by the old marriage forms, not can women, as a whole, owe obe men, as a whole, as required by modern government;" and at this the body rose in

The women of the English Church declared that if they didn't promise to "obey" they couldn't get married at all; the Genman women said the word was not in their marriage ceremony and they didn't want

Some of the delegates insisted that this resolution would create hostility against the whole platform, while others were not sure but that wives ought to ebey their husbands, so finally, to preserve harmony, the paragraph was eliminated, and now there is nothing in the constitution to prevent any wife from rendering full obedience to ner lord and master. The United States, England, Germany

Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Australia joined this international alliance, whose object is "to secure the enfranchise ment of women of all nations, and unite the friends of woman suffrage throughout the world in organised cooperation and fraternal helpfulness." France, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland will soon af-

dent; Mrs. Chapman Catt, president; Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, for twenty-one years corresponding secretary of the National Suffrage Association, takes the same office in the alliance. There was a protest from the United States against accepting the most important office, but it was the unanimous request of the delegates.
Fräulein Anita Augsburg, the first

roman doctor of jurisprudence in Germany, and Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcell of England are vice-presidents; Kuthe Schirmacher, Ph. D., author and linguist of Paris, and Fraulein Joanna Naber, leader of the suffrage movement in Holland, secretaries; Miss Rodger Cunliffe, a young writer of England, treasurer.

With the adoption of woman suffrage as a part of the work of the International Council and the forming of an International Suffrage Alliance, the month of June, 1904. has witnessed the most important action ever taken in what has now become a world movement of women to obtain political

This Berlin congress has set a pace in social entertainment which it seems hardly possible can ever be equalled. Five invitations for one afternoon have not been unusual.

There have been concerts in public halls. Musicales have been give in private resiopera companies. One notable afternoon tea was given in the large rooms of the German Woman's Club, the hoster all doctors of philosophy and most of the guests graduates of the German universi-

The entertainments which beyond all others have called forth the most enthusiasm and delight have been the garden parties. There are few cities, if any, where private mansions are surrounded by such grounds as in Berlin. The trees showing the growth of half a century or more, the luxuriance of vines and shrubs which hardly can be put into words, the fountains and statues, the wealth of roses and other fragrant flowers, the long stretch of green turf, realize one's dream of a modern Para-

magnificent country estates, whose gardens are terraced down to the shores of river or lake. Afternoon parties have been given at half a dozen of these, the guests going out by train and the Government itself dividing courtesies with the hostesses by placing its own pretty boats at their service for little trips on the water.

For three afternoons the Lette-Verein kept open house for the foreign guests, and no experience of these wonderful weeks called forth such exclamations of surprise and delight. This Lette-Verein is the largest and most complete school in exist-ence for training girls in the domestic arts and sciences and is now over forty years

Every detail of cooking is taught, from the simplest preparation of food to the highest skill of the professional caterer. Needlework is taught with the same thor-oughness, from mending a towel, all through dressmaking, millinery, infants' wardrobes and the most exquisite em-

Pupils learn every kind of laundry work, even that of cleaning the most delicate laces. Room after room was filled with the marvellous results of their training. The most remarkable part of it is that

this school is not to prepare girls for earning a livelihood, but, on the contrary, the students are sent here by parents of m from all parts of Germany to be trained for this work in their own homes, both before and after marriage. It is a striking illustration of the care that is taken here to develop the "hausfrau," the home woman. There is what might be called a post-graduate course in photography and book-binding, and those taking it are able to secure excellent employment. They are taught to do the finest bookbinding, for which Berlin is noted; and a number of women here own and manage photograph At every entertainment, no matter of

to evening banquets where ten kinds of meat have been served, and each portion of every one was all that a person should have eaten, according to our ideas.

In the hall where the congress is held are half a dozen eating places, at which everything may be had from a cup of coffee to a full meal, and in the back of each room where the speaking is going on are long tables from which refreahments are being erved. Perhaps this might be a wise provision everywhere to enable an audience to keep up under the speeches inflicted. Even at committee meetings little spreads

Drinking keeps pace with eating. Bottles and pitchers are as thickly scattered as knives and forks. Wine and punches under all sorts of names are served on every occatainer, was invited to address a working women's meeting not connected with the Council, and when she stood up at the reading deek she was confronted with a huge

It would be interesting and valuable to investigate whether all this eating and drinking has any ill effects, whether the Germans are less healthy and shorter lived than the Americans, whether they are having a lot of good times with no penalty attached while we are missing all the fun and getting nothing in particular as a re-ward for it. Certainly it is the unanimous opinion of our delegates that never any-where have we seen as fine, fresh, strong, healthy and contented looking women as right here in the heart of the German IDA HUSTED HARPER.

NATURE MAN" SENT HOME. Hawaii Falls to Appreciate a Vegetarian Who Distikes Clothes.

HONOLULU, June 23.-The "Nature Man" of Hawaii has returned to California after having lived in primitive style in the suburbs of Honolulu for more than two months. eating only bananas, coccenuts, tare. papaya, poi and other fruits and vegetables easily obtainable in the islands.

Hawaii has proved a paradise for the Nachur Man," as he styles himself. He has discarded all conventional clothing. except a net undershirt and a pair of bathing trunks.

He has slept in the open fields withou protection from the night air and subsisted exclusively on fruits, nuts and vegetables. His intelligent face and pleasant conversa-tion indicate that he is an advented and

tion indicate that he is an educated and well read man.

His name is E. W. Darling, and he has been a student of Stanford University, Callfornia. His extreme notions, he explains, have been adopted from a study of the squirrels. Observing that they thrive on nuts and are comfortable in ground burrows he was convinced that man, too, would flourish best in his natural state.

Once a consumptive weighing less than ninety pounds, although 6 feet in height, Darling is in aplendid shape physically, is hard of muscle and tips the scales at more than 180 pounds. This transformation he attributes entirely to his primitive style of living.

The "Nature Man" is fair of complexion and wears a mass of long yellow hair, which he keeps well combed.

"(ne might as well look neat and sweet," he explains. "Always comb your hair toward the crown, not away from it as nine out of ten people do. That is the way nature intended the hair should be brushed."

His face is covered by a thin beard and mustache, and during his visit he has ridden about the streets of Honolulu on a hicycle.

den about the streets of Honoliuu on a bicycle.

His dream came to a close last Tuesday, when the High Sheriff arrested him on a charge of vagrancy, inasmuch as he was without lawful means of support, the Hawaiian law being quite strict on that point. He was convicted of the charge, but sentence was suspended so that he might have time to secure passage for last the progression of the charge of the charge

parts unknown.

Darling has spent a great deal of his time in writing of his experiences, using a peculiar phonetic spelling of his own. The following is his account of his visit to the great volcane of Kilauea, Hawaii:

"After a fine sleep I rose and hearn locking." xpanse ov levi lava laying in a sirki about three mila akross. Here & there wer fluris ov smok kuming up thru th kraks. Ovr towrd th far side waz a larj krater-like opening frum which a whitish smok rose. A bystander sed sumthing about th volkano az I steod looking akross. 'Volkano?' sed I, 'iz that the volkano?' I waz standing sed I, 'iz that the volkano?' I waz standing on the edj ov th krater ov th grandest aktiv volkano in th world a yet waz not aware ov it til I waz told while standing there just in frunt of th Volkano Hous.

"Kilauea, mity ilant,
Soon 2 sleep I think u'l b,
On thy very brow defant;
Yet no harm doth kum 2 me.

"Kilauea, eft I wender, Ov thy depths, what in them b; But I ween, no more u'l thunder Red-hot lava 2 th se.

"Kilauea, useful jiant, Thou helpt lod make fair Hawali. A thankful song & not defiant We wil sing 2 honor thee.

"At 7 oklok I started 2 kost down towrd Hilo. This is the home ov the bredfrut, alegator pear, plantan, watermelon, papia, pine-api & all uthr such fruts. While the oer landz along th shore wood kontribute he sturdy kokanut.

"Neerer my God 2 thee, Ne Plus Ultra! Hawaii. \*Aftr 2 ours ov esy riding I kame amung the kane felds. The industrious Japs wer hoing & triming the kane. Farther down I past into Olas, stoping at the finist shugr

hoing & triming the kane. Farther down I past into Olas, stoping at the finist shugr mill I had yet seen.

"While the xselent mashenery atrackted my atenshun I did not forget my duty in asking about the purity of th shugr. I could find no adulterashun. On wun okashun I spled sum nise looking white shugr-lik stuf in a barl. I tucht my fingr & tasted. O day ov kemistry at skool! This wax th hotest xperiment I evr made. Röstik sodal Wow! I spit, & wipt my tung for haf n our, while the Japs, th enjineer, the shugr boiler and otherz tittered & shook with laftr. I tried 2 laf, & chat as the sang:

"Keep ur fingr out o' that;

COREAN WOMAN'S CLOAK. Former King Decreed That She Wear It

Capt. Casserly in Macmillan's Mapazine. The dress of the Corean women is very usint. Long voluminous white cotton resses reaching to the ankle show baggy trousers underneath, which, ending in slippers with upturned toes, give them somewhat the appearance of Turkish women. Over the head is thrown a long cloak generally green, fastened under the neck, the sleeves, through which the arms are never passed, through which the arms are never passed, hanging down over the shoulders. By this cloak hangs a tale, historical and interesting. Once upon a time a King of Corea invited the officers of his army to a banquet in the palace at Seoul, in complete ignorance that a military conspiracy, aimed at his throne and life, was afoot. The conspirators, who were among the guesta, resolved to seize their opportunity to murder the king during the progress of the banquet. On entering the palace the officers deposited their large military cloaks in an ante-champer and took their places in the hall where the feast was

of them?

Good Teeth of the Aged.

From the Philadelphia Record.

'It is a popular fallacy,' anid a well known dentiat who is connected with the Iniversity of Pennsylvania, "that most old people have false teeth. Scarcely a day passes that does not see an old man or woman long past middle with the comparison to the same suffrage false teeth. Scarcely a day passes that does not see an old man or woman long past middle with the comparison to the same parsons were delife coming to my office for treatment for their treatment for the same passons were deliging to me to have be reach false teeth and the same passons were deliging to me to have be reached false to the same passons were deliging to me to have be reached false to the same passons were deliging to me to have be reached false to the same passons were deliging to me to have be reached false to the same passons were deliging to me to have be reached false to the same passons were deliging to me to have be reached false to the same passons were deliging the office of the same passons were deliging to me to have be reached false to the same passons were deliging to me to have be took and the hall where the feast was shering only a signal to fall en and the hall where the feast was shering only a signal to fall en and she hall where the feast was shering only a signal to fall en and she hall where the feast was shering only a signal to fall en and she hall whose over to our when foreign delegates went over to our him that on the several occasions when foreign delegates went over to our him that on the several occasions when foreign delegates went over to our him that on the several occasions when foreign delegates went over to our him that on the several occasions when foreign delegates went over to our him that on the several occasions when foreign delegates went over to our woman to the woman of the warm that one or the woman occasions when foreign delegates went over to our woman to the woman occasions when foreign delegates went over to our woman to the wo

BRONX PARK'S BIRD LIFB.

MUCH THERE FOR THE AMATEUR NATURALIST TO STUDY.

of the Rarest of the Warblers Has Just Been Breeding There—Twenty-five Kinds of Birds Nesting in the

Of the thousands of New Yorkers who lock every week to the Zoölogical Park in The Bronx, very few suspect that there is a splendid opportunity to study many other forms of animal life than those presented for inspection in cages. As a matter of fact, both the zoological enclosure and the open park and botanical gardens beyond are rich in many kinds of wild life. C. William Beebe, curator of birds at the Zoological Park, gave the writer, a few days ago, a list of twenty-five birds which

may be found at present nesting in the grounds of that enclosure alone. And these included only the birds that are more or less common, and which the amateur might reasonably hope to find. He told, also, of one unusual occurrence

in bird life that he has noted this past year. It was that he discovered a Lawrence war oler nesting in the grounds, a few weeks That is one of the rarest of the warblers.

he said. "Only twelve of them, I think, have ever been found anywhere; and there has never before been record of one found

"I discovered this Lawrence warhler quite late in the season, when the young were already hatched. I said nothing about it at the time, for most collectors would far rather have the skin of a rare bird like that than enjoy the thought of

allowing the species to increase. "At present, the young have left their nest and there is nothing more to see, so it is safe to tell about it.

"I have sometimes thought of hanging a list of the wild birds that might be found neeting in the Zoölogical Park up in the birdhouse, but I have delayed because of the harm which is invariably done by the amateur naturalists of to-day. In a year or so, when nature students become as intelligent as they are enthusiastic, and general better understanding of how to tudy birds is diffused among them, I will be glad to see them coming to these grounds

to pursue their investigations. "As it is, even those sincerely interested and in earnest in the study do much mischief among wild birds. How? Well, a desire to behold and study the birds in their nests, without the requisite knowledge or patience for this task, is a cause of much

of the trouble. "Birds may be frightened from their ests and discouraged from breeding in a certain locality by the inconsiderate ob-servation or handling of the nest while in ways a burning desire on the part of the amateur to see and handle the eggs in a

"Those of some birds, of course, may not only be safely lifted out of the nest, but also may be taken away for a while and returned, without harm being done them. Other eggs are ruined by han dling. So beginners will have to advance in wisdom and in caution before they are welcome into the field by the old student of bird-"Among the rarer birds in the park

is the scarlet tanager. We have a mother tanager and her young under our supervision at present. We found her when her eggs were still unhatched, and have kept guard over her since to protect her and her little ones from harm.

"The female tanager is green. She seldom discovered in her leafy environ-"After a fine eleep I roze and began looking about th landskape belo. I notist a grate her brilliant black and red mate.

ment even by those who are familiar with her brilliant black and red mate.

"The starlings, which were imported to this country several years ago from England, are quite numerous in the park. They nest in boxes and the caves of houses. Yes, they are the black birds with yellow bills—the only ones among us with that distinction. They may be known by their bills and the rusty black of their plumage.

"There are two nests of starlings in that box now," added Mr. Beebe, nodding through the open door of his office to a box nailed high on the trunk of a tree a short distance down the path. "We have been watching these little broods all along. I expect the young to leave their nests to-morrow or the next day,
"Among the birds which are common in the park are the red-tailed and red-shouldered hawk. The sparrow hawk nested here last year, and I suppose is with us again this season.

"Song sparrows are the most numerous of all our birds, I think; and the catbird is a close second. The towhee or chewink is a bird that nests with us. It builds in low bushes or on the ground.

"The red-winged blackbird builds in the marshes in these grounds, on the other side of the Bronx River. Then there is the barn swallow; and the chimney swift builds in chimneys throughout the park."

The writer mentioned that on a former visit to the zoclogical park, almost the first sight to greet her was a flock of cedar waxwings—the fawn colored birds with a flush of sunset pink through their plumage, which look as though they were modelled out of wax; and whose faces are marked—with bands of velvety black in a way which gives them somewhat the appearance of little owls.

"Yes, on a tree by the gate, wasn't it?" Mr. Beebe asked. "I used to see them there almost every morning myeelf as I entered. But the waxwing does not nest here. We have them in flocks quite late in the season, but they all go further north to breed.

"The meadow lark can be found nesting in our fields and meadows. The field spar-

here. We have them in flooks quite late in the season, but they all go further north to breed.

"The meadow lark can be found nesting in our fields and meadows. The field sparrow, too, and the chipping sparrow are among our summer residents.

"The oven bird is not rare in the woodlands. It builds on the ground—a nest domed on top and with a hole in the side, from which it receives its name. The wood thrush builds in the woods by the beaver pond. I have found the nests of this bird all the way from six to thirty feet up. The hernit thrush we have only in migration. It does not nest here.

"The Maryland yellow-throat is a little bird which nests in the marshes, and the Baltimore oriole's beautiful home is to be found both in orchard and shade trees. The goldfinch breeds here, late in the season. Crows have nests in the tall trees the other side of the beaver pond.

"The cowbird is quite common. It does not build a nest, you know, but lays its eggs in the nests of smaller birds, imposing on them the task of feeding and raising its offspring. I suppose you could find young cowbirds in the nests of as many as five different species of smaller birds in the park now. Only yesterday I saw a poor little foster-mother feeding two of them, along with her own brood.

"The yellow warbler builds in low bushes, and the flicker or yellow hammer is another summer resident. The great created fly-catcher nests here every year. That is the bird which places anake skins in its nest, apparently for no other reason than to scare away intruders.

"The kingbird builds in our orchards. There is a remnant of a fine old orchard over beyond the artelope house.

"The kingthird builds in our orchards. There is a remnant of a fine old orchard over beyond the artelope house.

"The cardinal? There is none nesting here at present. I have just procured fifteen of these birds with the hope of inducing them to locate in the park. I will have them breed in cages first, and will them set them free.

"The cardinal is peculiarly local. In Central Park it is plentiful; it breeds and winters there. Here it has never nested.

The reason for this is not knewn, being one of the mysteries of bird life."

In the weeds by the beaver send that afternoon, just before sunset, the writer

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saw a pair of the wood thrushes, and listened for over an hour to broken intervals of their rich song. Here were also seen the wood pewee, a redstart, a downy woodpecker and a humming bird.

The red-eyed vireo is a common bird in the park outside of the zoölogical enclosure. Its sweet, ringing song—a series of triplets with a rest after each—is heard everywhere.

saw a pair of the wood thrushes, and listened

One pair of vireos have their nest sus-pended to a low hanging bough so near a roadside that every time a visit is paid them

pended to a low hanging bough so near a roadside that every time a visit is paid them it is with fear that some human enemy has discovered their home and robbed it to enlarge a collection. At present, however, the little ones are hatched—a happy family of four—and hope is growing that they may continue to escape detection until they are large enough to use their wings. The nest is formed of pieces of newspaper bound about with wisps of grass, bands of which are also used to suspend it from the tree.

Scarcely a dozen feet away from the vireos' nest, a father and mother redstart, the former in his black and orange costume, she in a dress of green and yellow, are busy feeding another little family, while in a thick grove of saplings not far to the other side two catbirds have woven their house of coarse twigs and are rearing their brood. The yellow warbler, or wild canary as many call it seems to be everywhere in the park. His nest may often be found in low bushes beside the walks.

For one who is not skilful enough in bird study to track them to their nests, the best way of seeing them at this season is to wait quietly by the side of water, either early in the morning or after 4 of an afternoon, and watch for them as they come to drink and bathe. As shadows thick en

and water for them as they could to drink and bathe. As shadows thick en toward evening they will choose trees on which the light still falls from which to pour forth their twilight songs. CONCERT ON LATE FERRYBOAT.

Three Young Men Who Were a Whole Or Lively crowds cross on the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboats to Jersey City in the early morning hours at this time of year. They are residents of Jersey City, Bayonne, Newark and other places along the trolley lines going home from picnics and outings

and from visits to the seaside pleasure resorts. boat one morning last week were three young men who formed a sort of condensed orchestra. One had a mandolin, one a

banjo and the third a guitar. In addition, two of the three had harmonicas. In order that they might have their hands free for their stringed instru-ments, the harmonicas were held at the level of their lips by steel rods attached the upper part of their outing shirts.

heads from right to left, so as to reach the different pipes with their lips. The trio paid great attention to corre intonation. They tuned their strings with care between selections. They were well

The man who played the guitar, having no narmonica, nodded the time when he thought it necessary, and now and again put in a word of guidance. From the time they took their seats in the women's cabin until the boat bumped into its pier on the other side they kept busy. They played one or two ambitious things, Suppe's "Poet and Peasant" overture "Narcissus" among them, then they gave "Hiawatha," to the great delight of the crowd, and wound up with "Blue Bell."

with "Blue Bell."
Shortly after they began p aying a rough looking fellow took his seat opposite them. He was evidently greatly pleased.

In a couple of minutes he began to go through the motions of a band conductor with drunken gravity. He was even more of a treat for the other passengers than the

of a treat for the other passengers than the musicians themselves.

As the boat entered her slip, the three young men broke off at the end of a strain, dismantled the harmonics rigging, tucked their other instruments under their arms, and started for the exit. The rough fellow had been fumbling in his pocket meantime, and had extricated a five-cent piece.

"Bully, boys," he mumbled. "Gran' mushick; must be c'llection."

When he found nobody was passing the hat, he staggered to the front of the cabin and, butting into the crowd, selected with utter irrelevance a tough looking young man who had a girl with him.

"Take up a c'llection," he muttered, trying to force the five-cent piece into his hand.

hand.

"G'wan." said the tough young man,
"keep yer mon 'an' buy a beer with it. What
you want t' give it t' me fer?"

"Take up a c'llection!" he repeated.

Then he tried to force the coin on a dapper

They played the harmonicas by reversing the ordinary method. The instruments remained steady and they shifted their